A Remonstrance and Protestation of all the Good Prote-Stanes of this Kingdom, against Deposing their Lawful Soveraign K. James II.

Ince it is evident to the whole World, that the present State of this Kingdom is a State of Force; and that after all the presence of Property, there is no Law in England but the Long Sword; and that upon that Foundation Our present Architects are raising the Fabrick of their New Government: We who profess our selves to be True Protestants, and Tenderer of the Honour of our Religion, then of our Lives; do think our felves obliged, in Conscience, to vindicate our Reputation to Mankind, by declaring our Diffatisfaction to the prefent Proceedings, and making a publick

Protestation against the Authors of them.

It is true, The Fears and Jealousies we have had of the coming in of Popery, by the Influence some Great Men of that Religion had upon His Majesty; improved by the daily Reflections that were made, and the MTurn that was given to every Act of State, by some Malignant Spirits among our Selves; made us, we confess, very Cold and Indifferent in His Majesties Defence, against a Prince of the Blood, of our Own Religion, whole Errand (as we were told) Was to Preserve our Religion and Laws, and the Just Succession of the Royal Line. This only could have made us endure an Action we should else have hated; Royal Line. This only could have made us endure an Action we include the nave nated; prefuming our Kings Lofs, should have been His Gain; and our Teilding, our Victory: But fince we behold, to our unspeakable Grief, that our Condessention is Treacherously abused to private Ends; and that show of our Disloyalty, not made a Remedy to the Government, but a Raine to our King, and an Insamy to our Selves, to serve the turn of some Mens Avarice and Ambition; We think fit to Protest against such limitine, and to declare, We neither know, nor will acknowledge any other King, then JAMES the Second, who is our Lawful Soveraign while He lives; and this Resolution we will maintain upon all Occafions, as becomes Loyal Subjects and good Protestants to do. Nor ought this to appear a blind or unreasonable Sacrifice on our parts; since we can find neither Truth nor Justice in the Reason given for laying His Majesty aside: For the Kings Desertion, so much spoken of, was a plain Necessity, and not a Crime: Had those For aigners that Conquer'd, but by leave, fuffered Him to stay a King at Home, He had never gone Abroad; but if it were a Crime, it was against Himself, and not against the Kingdom: His Sins against the Nation we have daily expected to hear of: Those black Practices that brought the Prince of Orange hither to laye us, and do his Princel's Right. It is plain His Defermion, which is now made the fault to Dethrone Him, could be none of them; for that was not foreseen by the Prince, or those that called him in . And we Challenge those that have Impeached Him to prove to us, as clearly as they made us believe they could, that the Birth of the Prince of Wales is an Imposture, that the King has made a Langue with France to cut off the Protestants of these Kingdoms; and that His Brothet and the Earl of Essex were Mordered by His appointment. Had these vile Things been proved upon Him, we had done with Him sorever; and till then, common Honesty would say in our Faces if we should Deferr Him: And though His Enemies have been able to deceive us, we hope they shall not be able to Deftroy us. If our Good nature hath fuffered us to be eafily abus'd, our Integrity will oblige us as quickly and throughly to refer to: And therefore since we cannot have their proofs, We must and will have out King again for all this.

We know the excuse that is made for this profound Silence, that they forbear to prove

We know the excule that is made for this profound Silenne, that they forbear to prove this black Charge, Out of pure Tenderness to the King; but we are not to learn at this time of the day, the great Tenderness of my Lords Siro. Mord. Lov. Mr. Harb. Burn. and Ferg. robustly. His Mischy; no more then the Gratistale of my Lords Moug. Chur. Bark. and the Bishop of Durh. or the Mercy of Kirk, or the Values of Lone. or the Morals of all of them.

But if those Gentlemen and their Partners are too tender to prove their Charge, why did they make it? and if they cannot do it. Why do they proceed and refuse to open. His Letters sent for an Accomodation? They have Accused His Majesty of Impositive, they must prove it, or make themselves the worst of Impositors, which is an ill bottom for a Resormation to stand upon. It is simpossible for men of common Sense to Imagine, that three Kingdoms can be taken away from any man, Out of Tenderness to Him, especially if the reason of it be, That they show to Cause why they do not. It is a Mystory to us, how they can be so yearly a fair of this own. This has so ill a few with us, that the whole seems the Plot of a few Men, to serve themselves of the Kings Posery and the Prince of Orange's Protessam, to bring the Honoms and Profits of the Government into their own Hands; which is not preserving our Property, but making a Property of Us.

It is this that compels us to say, and alchor to the whole World, we look upon our selves to be Cheated, and our King to be Betted and Berraped on of all the Kingdoms. Nor can the Prince to Blambels, if he veilds to what they would give him for their own sales, since that were only to do his and their business. and not the Kingdoms, the nor man the Prince of the Say is put you be made to the property of the same than the could force him at the lead of his Army to take Three Gromes from his False, Breaker, Specific and Wife account.

PEBG. A100: 6892 his own Will and Declaration: And that he should do it out of pure Self-denyal, is as incomprehensible, as that he could do it justly after what he has said to the States, and to us to the contrary. If therefore he came for less then 3 Crowns, less then 3 Crowns should satisfy him: If nothing less will content him; our Preservation was not the real Motive of his coming, and then the hazards he run upon that score, cannot be justly placed to the account of Merit. The King of France himself (for ought we know) would have turned Protestant for the Bargain, which had been at least as great a Miracle, as any we have yet feen in this Affair. And though what we have faid, were sufficient to deter all good Protestants from taking any part in the Worknow in hand, yet we cannot forbear expressing our Zeal against those Evil Practices, by leting our Country-men know the great Mischief

that must inevitably follow upon such a Revolution, viz. Reproach, Violence, Taxes, Blood, and Poverty.

First, We shall become the Reproach and Scorn of all Nations: It cannot be otherwise when Subjects attempt to sudge and Deprive their Soveraign, which is a great Contradiction, as well as Danger in Government: But to do it without being so much as once heard or Summoned, is an Injury not to be acted towards the meanest of His Subjects: King Charles the 1 had fairer Quarter from Cromwel and Bradshaw: They did not only Charge Him, but offered matter in Evidence to maintain the Charge: But this King, must be Guilty of what His Accusers refuse to prove, if yet able to do it; and be Deshroned for Deserting the Kingdom, though He could not help it. Nor do these Gentlemen stop here; they will Change the Crown, as well as the King; They will not be contented to lay him by, but Choose who shall follow; and by that make the Crown Elestive, which for above 600 years has been Successive: A thing, they are the crown that make the Crown Elestive, which for above 600 years has been Successive: lye under no necessity to do, but is the pure effect of their adventerous and flattering Humour. Can this do less then render us Odious to the whole World, when the king they lay aside, never attempted fo great an Alteration in any branch of the Constitution.

2dly. We are inevitably in a State of Force; for what is gotten by Force, must by Force be maintained; and let us flatter our selves what we will, it is not a Vote of Parliament, but the nature of the thing that will prevail: They that make the Change, must and will use Force for Their own Secu-

rity, whatever becomes of Ours.

3dly. The Charge of the Revolution, will be intolerable in a while; We shall lay down a Compu-

tation of one years Expence for an Instance.

To 70 Sail of Great and Small Ships of War in the Channel, and 12 1400000 %. Fire Ships and Tenders for one year To 8 Sail in the Straits and five in America for the same time 0130000 1 To Transporting and Maintaining 15000 Men to be employed in Ire-500000 1. land for one year with Artillary, &c. To the Charge of sending and keeping an Army in the Low Countries of 05000001. 15000 Men for a year For an Army of 15000 Men in England yearly

The Total 2830000 l.

To this must be added the Expence of Civil Government at Home, Embassies, Intelligence, Secret Services abroad, Domestick or Family Expences, Charges upon the Revenue for Debts owing, or by Pensions to Persons Aged, Necessitous, or Meritorious, which will mount it to above Three Millions, and that is more than one Third of the yearly value of the whole Kingdom. To this must be added the Abasement that will necessarily follow, both in the Customs and Excise, by reason of war and decay of Trade; which in the Customs alone, cannot be less than one Third, and that comes to at least 400000 l. a year.

Here is Poverty like an Armed Man: All Rents must fall at least one half. No Employments can Here is Poverty like an Armed Man: All Rents must fall at least one half. No Employments can be had in proportion to the Poor: The means of Charity, as well as Hearts to give it, will be wanting; the Objects of it must extreamly increase, and that so very suddenly, that it will not be in our power to hinder it, if we have not that Peace, which nothing else can give us, but the Restoration of our

right Master

athly. And for Blood, can we hope to escape it in War? First, by Sea, it is not to be avoided; by and, we will Invade the Territories or Conquests of France, if he in our King's Quarrel, does not Land, we will invade the Territories or Conquests of France, if he in our King's Quarrel, does not Invade us first. Secondly, Their is Blood with a Vengeance, tho we are not beaten, but if we are beaten, there is Blood with Rebellion upon us, which will not end without Blood in Peace, and almost an infinite suffering of Estati. Thirdly, We are not assured we shall be long quiet within our selves, many firong Fastions already appearing; and we are less assured, that Seculians will, not be in Armi, and find something to do in this Conjundure, that has a King to lose and to chasse a well as we. For Iteland, we are assured, or ought to be, they who posses the Government, will lose it at as dear a rate as they can. Their All is at stake, and they are not without hopes by the French King's assistance, to recover all for their Own, and will value themselves to him and the World, by revenging our Despitings and Institute of their own, and will value themselves to him and the world, by revenging our Despitings and Institute to the first king of their Religion, since the Resonancies, or suffer those to be sill used here, that have faithfully served their King, without meeting the same measure to some disloyal persons there. Otherwise, as little wir, as inveation on raine, and that if they carry it fair to the English, they will in a while gain those their they carry it fair to the English, they will in a while gain those there to joyn them, and more than there too, for the Restoration of their and our sawful King. But he it as it will, whether we regard our selves, Sectland, Ireland, or Holland; was and Blood look us in the Face, and Poversy and Misery must foiline. Their are like to be the sad Consequences of this Celebrated Change.

Now whether our Dangers were so great, or our Fears so just, as to require all this alteration for the security, days of Assisting and the sar, or our Fears so just, as to require all this alteration for the project to those pulse. Project the project these Assay, which it is plain They wav

